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COPY OF CIC SALZ J REPORT  
NO. 3-9044, dated 11 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: 'KRAMAR' (KRAMER) Karl

RE : Interrogation

1. Pursuant to instructions from the Chief, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", the undersigned Agent interrogated Subject concerning his background and his knowledge of the intelligence activities of SYVOBODA Milos, residing at Laufen, Germany. Subject, a co-worker of SYVOBODA from 1946 to present, was placed at the disposal of this office by the Agent in Charge, CIC Field Office, Berchtesgaden, Germany where he voluntarily reported after SYVOBODA was arrested by Agents of this Sub-Detachment on 13 October 1950 at Oberndorf, Austria. He offered any information he might possess concerning SYVOBODA, claiming to be motivated in his desire to give information because he (Subject) felt that SYVOBODA was dishonest in his dealings with him and also with the organization with which he was working. Subject alleged to have reported this same information to an Agent of CIC Field Office, Munich, Germany during August 1950.

2. Reference is made to Disposition Form, D/AC of 3, C2, dated 20 September 1950, Subject: "SYVOBODA Milos", in which was stated that SYVOBODA is the central figure in an espionage group which produces largely fabricated information, and which may be directed by an office established by the Cominform in one of the satellite capitals to furnish systematic false information to the Western Allies. This information is being peddled to a CIC office in Austria, to neutral intelligence services and to at least two US intelligence agencies in Germany.

a. Further reference is made to MCIC, this Sub-Detachment, dated 1 November 1950, (Ref. No. 3-0776), Subject: "SYVOBODA Milos", in which was reported the results of a preliminary interrogation of SYVOBODA, his background and escape in 1946 with KRAMAR Karl and PEKELSKY Vladimir from the CSR to Vienna, Austria, thence to Bad Reichenhall, Germany and contacts there with CIC.

3. The following was disclosed during the interrogation of Subject:

### Family History and Early Life:

Subject, KRAMAR Karl, was born 10 December 1921 in Brno, CSR, the son of KRAMAR, Anton, a grocery store proprietor, and KRAMAR Marie nee INDRACKOVA, currently residing in Brno. Subject and his wife, KRAMAR Eva, are currently residing at Hauptstrasse 87, Laufen, Germany.

### Education:

a. Subject hoped eventually to take over his father's business and, during 1935 to 1940, he was employed as an apprentice and sales clerk for the grocery firm of CHRELIK Jan at Brno.

b. In the fall of 1942, he was sent to the Brno, CSR labor office as conscripted labor to work as clerk in the food warehouses of the "Heinkel Werke" at Oranienburg near Berlin, Germany. In the summer of 1944, the Germans issued a directive that all foreign workers within Germany would be compelled to do manual labor, therefore, Subject was transferred to a branch factory of the "Heinkel Werke" near Leipzig, Germany to work as a lathe operator. At the end of the war, he was repatriated by Soviet Forces to Brno, CSR. After a month's vacation, he obtained employment as a clerk in the "Ceskoslovenska Pojistovna Pro Cechod A" insurance

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company. Approximately one month later, Subject was drafted for six months military service. He was sent as a private in an engineer company to Mor Ostrava, CSR. After completing this compulsory service, he again obtained employment with the insurance company.

## Contacts with Milos SVOBODA in the CSR

Subject first met SVOBODA in 1950 through an acquaintance, PEKELSKY Vladimir, while attending a sport exhibition. He did not see SVOBODA again until the spring of 1946 when they met on the street in Brno and after several meetings they became quite friendly. SVOBODA told Subject that he was a partisan leader during World War II and because of recent events in the CSR, (Agent's Note: Communists appeared to be taking over influential governmental offices), he desired to flee the country and contact General PRCHALA's underground movement, rumored to be active in Austria. SVOBODA asked Subject if he would be interested in fleeing the CSR with him. Subject stated that he was not a member of any political organization but, because of current economic conditions, he desired to leave the country with the hope of finding better opportunities elsewhere. Subject agreed to flee the CSR with SVOBODA. After numerous false starts, SVOBODA, PEKELSKY Vladimir and Subject fled the CSR in September 1946.

## Escape from the CSR

a. SVOBODA, PEKELSKY, and Subject proceeded to Lundenburg, thence to Lenzburg, CSR where SVOBODA's brother, a forest engineer, resided who they hoped would guide them across the CSR-Austrian border. Unable to locate the brother, they proceeded across the border to Vienna. In Vienna, SVOBODA, PEKELSKY obtained lodging with SVOBODA's uncle, ANGE (fmu), and Subject moved in with a friend of his aunt (XU). All three obtained employment as laborers in the foundry "Mueller". After reporting for work, they learned that this foundry was located at Liesing in the Soviet Zone. Fearing arrest by the Soviets and unable to locate any trace of the alleged underground of General PRCHALA in Vienna, approximately one month later the trio departed Vienna for Bad Reichenhall. Subject was advised through one SCHITZ (fmu), an acquaintance of his aunt's friend, that they could locate members of the PRCHALA group through the American Red Cross in Bad Reichenhall. Enroute from Linz to Salzburg, they learned from a Jewish DP that Bad Reichenhall was in Germany, but that the Austrian-German border could be crossed easily in the vicinity of the Untersberg. Upon their arrival in Bad Reichenhall, Germany they could not locate a unit of the American Red Cross so they attempted to contact the underground group through the CIC, Bad Reichenhall. They were interrogated by a Mr. Telling and placed in town arrest during his investigation. After a few days, they were asked if they would work for CIC, screening refugees located in that vicinity. All agreed and were given quarters in Laufen, Germany through the efforts of Mr. Telling and Military Government.

b. For the next few months, they screened Czech and Sudeten German refugees and submitted reports to a Mr. Alton of CIC, Bad Reichenhall. The trio worked harmoniously for a few months, submitting their reports through SVOBODA to Mr. Alton, until there was a misunderstanding between PEKELSKY and SVOBODA, after which PEKELSKY submitted his reports separately. Shortly thereafter, PEKELSKY moved to Trautstein and later to Munich, Germany. SVOBODA and Subject continued submitting reports to Mr. Alton until December 1947, receiving from four packs to three cartons of cigarettes a month as their pay. Subject remained in contact with Mr. Alton in Trautstein and Regensburg until the latter's departure for the US in the summer of 1948.

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## Contact with TIB:

a. During the spring of early summer of 1947, Subject learned from SVORODA that he (SVORODA) had become acquainted with one FISCHKE Friedrich, residing at Villa Hayden, Lofer, Germany. Allegedly, FISCHKE mentioned that he was employed by US intelligence to recruit personalities as intelligence agents with connections in the CSR. At this time, SVORODA told FISCHKE that he was in contact with an underground movement in the CSR named "Krisanci" from which he could obtain the information desired by FISCHKE. SVORODA's group was hired and told to cease all contacts with CIC. The following individuals were recruited and received approximately 2000 Marks a month before the currency reform and 400 marks afterwards:

(1) HORAK Frantisek, residing at Wilhelmstrasse 3, Traunstein, Germany, was hired for technical engineering knowledge and to evaluate military information. He also functioned as SVORODA's deputy.

(2) Subject KARANER Karel, currently residing at Hauptstrasse 87, Laufon, Germany, was hired as a translator and also to screen newly arrived refugees in the various Czech DP camps in the US Zone of Germany.

(3) SILBANE Frantisek, residing at that time at the Gasthaus Alte Post, Laufon, was hired to screen newly arrived refugees. He is alleged to be currently residing in Holland.

(4) MUDIN Josef, residing at Traunstein, Germany, was formerly employed by the Skoda works at Prague, CSR, and by a ball bearing factory near Kralupy Vary, CSR. MUDIN made two trips for SVORODA to the CSR and each time returned with very limited intelligence information. After his border contact was arrested by the CSR police, he was of no value.

(5) MEAZ, Jaroslav, former resident at the Gasthaus Alte Post, Laufon, Germany, currently residing in Venezuela; made two trips to the CSR. On the first trip he obtained valuable military information. He then returned to the CSR with EEI's, remaining there until January 1948, and brought back the answers to these EEI's for which he was to receive a special bonus. FISCHKE allegedly took this matter up with his superiors but MEAZ was never paid his bonus. Being dissatisfied, he became acquainted with one DRESSLER Willi, an alleged TIB operative residing at Munich, Germany, for whom he eventually went to work in 1948.

(6) KAHAN Oldrich, residing at the Gasthaus Alte Post, Laufon, Germany, was hired on the advice of one CYRE Vojtech, currently residing in Paris, France, with whom SVORODA was in contact. He made at least two trips to the CSR promising information of a bacteriological nature, but each time returned with little or no information; KAHAN was discharged.

(7) TIMKOVA Alzbeta, residing at the Gasthaus Alte Post, Laufon, Germany was hired as SVORODA's secretary.

(8) GATZERSKI Angel, Ing., residing at the Gasthaus Alte Post, Laufon, was hired to assist in drawing sketches of various CSR installations. He is in the process of immigrating to the US and can probably be located in one of the IRO camps near Bremerhaven, Germany.

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b. Subject stated that the intelligence information supplied by the SYVOBODA group to TIB was obtained mainly from newly arrived refugees in the US Zone of Germany; members of the group visited Czech DP camps in the US Zone screening refugees. It is worthy to note that SYVOBODA kept a file copy of all reports he submitted to TIB.

## SYVOBODA's Contacts in the CSR:

SYVOBODA brought to everyone with whom he came in official contact of his intelligence net extending into the CSR and elaborate courier systems, (i.e. another radio contact with the "Integral Kriatel" group and what they were capable of obtaining). To Subject's knowledge, SYVOBODA was not in contact with any group which supplied him with intelligence information from the CSR. Because of numerous differences between SYVOBODA and his co-workers, in early 1949, the group consisted only of SYVOBODA, KRANAR, GANDERSKI and TIMKOVA, the rest having departed the area for various reasons. In August 1949, SYVOBODA and Subject met PESCHKE at Bad Reichenhall and were told that the project was being discontinued for lack of funds. Generally, their work had been considered satisfactory but in the last few months it had not been of the desired standard. All members of the group were promised 400 Marks bonus for two months which they never received.

## Contacts with Another US Intelligence Agency M I S

a. In the late fall of 1949, SYVOBODA informed his group that he obtained new connections with an intelligence agency; this time with Americans on a much higher level and operations would continue as before. SYVOBODA refused to disclose his new connections to his group and only later did Subject and GANDERSKI learn that they were collecting information for M I S. It was alleged by SYVOBODA that this US agency would also assist him in the publishing cost of his newspaper Integral, which he published in Laufen. Operations for this agency were to begin approximately 15 January 1950. Each member of the group was to receive a monthly stipend of approximately 600 Marks.

b. Subject's mission was to continue screening newly arrived Czech refugees, to contact one SYVOBODA Jan, a Czech DP residing in DP Camp Gleasbach, Salzburg, Austria who was to supply intelligence information obtained from newly arrived refugees in Salzburg, and also to continue to edit and rewrite the articles SYVOBODA wrote for his newspaper. GANDERSKI was to continue making drawings and sketches which SYVOBODA submitted with his reports. TIMKOVA typed all finished copies of the reports.

c. SYVOBODA implied that he had such excellent contacts in the CSR that he would not need any new ones. He insisted that Subject and GANDERSKI were not to discuss any official business at any time. In this way he had hoped to keep the two men from comparing notes concerning the information he submitted.

## Source of Information:

In the fall of 1949 or early spring of 1950, contact was established with one DYORAK Miroslav, a CSR refugee residing in a DP Camp near Linz, Upper Austria, who appeared to have regular contacts with the CSR. DYORAK regularly submitted reports to SYVOBODA which he in turn rewrote and listed the source as his contacts in the CSR. When DYORAK was arrested by GIC, Linz, SYVOBODA would not admit that DYORAK was one of his sources.

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